Statement

Cost of Installation and Generation of Power

Sl. No.	Source/Technology	Cost of installation (Rs. in crores/MW)	Cost of generation (Rs./KWhr (Unit))
I. Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
1.	Solar Photovoltaic Power (Grid Connected)	Rs. 30.00	Rs. 10—12
2.	Solar Thermal Power (Grid Connected/Hybrid mode)	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 5—7.50
3.	Sea-Wave Power	Rs. 9.00*	Rs. 5.80*
II. Conventional Power			
1.	Thermal Power	Rs. 2.75-2.90@	Rs. 1.21-1.35@ Rs. 1.47-1.62

*Based on projected figures for A & N Sea Wave Power Project by M/s Sea Power AB, Sweden.
@Based on Central Electricity Authority figures of 1993.

Bio-Gas/Gobar Gas Units

599. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) how many bio-gas/Gobar gas units are functioning in different states;

(b) how many new units are added annually; and

(c) what are the differences between Bio-gas and Gobar gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A total of about 17.63 lakh family type Biogas plants under National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) and 1009 community & institutional biogas plants have been installed in the country upto March, 1993. According to a recent evaluation, of biogas plants set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period, by National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) about 77.1% plants were found to be functional. Number of family type biogas plants set up in different states and the functionality percentage is given in enclosed statement. (*see* below).

(b) While a target of setting up 1.75 lakh family type and 200 community & institutional biogas plants has been fixed for the year 1993-94, 1.88 lakh and 188 biogas plants of the aforesaid types respectively, were installed during the year 1992-93.

(c) Biogas can be produced from any organic matter including cattel dung whereas the gas produced from cattle dung alone is commonly known as Gobar Gas.

Statement

Statement Indicating Total Number of Family Type Biogas Plants Set up in Different States and the Functionality Percentage

S.No.	State/Union Territories	Total Number of Plants installed upto March, 1993	Functionality Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128219	74.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	89	*
3.	Assam	11744	90.4
4.	Bihar	74303	58.9
5.	Goa	2084	*
6.	Gujarat	190352	88.5
7.	Haryana	24172	82.8

* States not covered by NCAER evaluation.

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31761	80.2
9.	Jammu &Kashmir	1016	*
10.	Karnataka	100767	95.0
11.	Kerala	35959	85.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54224	79.7
13.	Maharashtra	509751	80.7
14.	Manipur	682	83.3
15.	Meghalaya	329	*
16.	Mizoram	909	50.0
17.	Nagaland	174	*
18.	Orissa	82578	76.8
19.	Punjab	21686	99.7
20.	Rajasthan	45708	44.8
21.	Sikkim	1028	86.5
22.	Tamil Nadu	155747	80.5
23.	Tripura	396	*
24.	Uttar Pradesh	224411	48.6
25.	West Bengal	63984	90.8
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	108	*
27.	Chandigarh	82	*
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	154	*
29.	Delhi	625	25.4
30.	Pondicherry	515	*
	Total:	1763557	77.1

* States not covered by NCAER evaluation.

Dumping of Toxic Wastes in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal

600. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrialised countries of the West have dumped millions of tons of their toxic wastes in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean during the last three years;

(b) what steps Government have taken to prevent this spoilation of Indian and South Asian environment;

(c) what is the position of the International Law on the subject; and

(d) whether Government would consider asking the erring countries for damages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) During the last three years, no incident of dumping of toxic wastes by industrialised countries in the Bay of Bengal and in the Indian Ocean has been reported or noticed by the Indian Coast Guard.

(b) The Indian Coast Guard maintain constant surveillance and vigil over the maritime zones to ensure that the marine environment is not polluted.

(c) Under the united Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 to which India is a signatory, a coastal State has the right to permit, regulate and control pollution by dumping of wastes within its maritime zones. Dumping within the territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone or on to the Continental Shelf shall not be carried out without the prior approval of the coastal State. The London Dumping Convention of 1972 prohibits the disposal of certain substances or wastes such as organohalogen compounds, mercury, cadmium, floating plastics, mineral oils and high level radioactive wastes. It contains specific regulations concerning the dumping of other materials. The movement of wastes and their disposal is regulated under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal which,